

our "model man" in this as in all other respects; and would that the whole world would receive him as their model, and follow his example and counsel. With his wives he marks the conduct of a man of God, availing himself of the right to take whomsoever he pleases, and give likewise. His wives, like other women, dress according to their own taste—"bloomer" if they please, and every one is respected according to her integrity and virtue, without partiality or hypocrisy. However, partaking of his spirit, President Young's wives are worthy examples to their sex throughout Christendom of purity and intelligence.

"The babies" are properly cared for, you may be assured; for esteeming our children our glory, I need scarcely say, that no pains are spared to increase their number, and bring them up to the truths which their fathers cherish. And we have a mighty host of babies growing up in these valleys, who will soon enter upon the work begun by their fathers, and accomplish such things as have never been accomplished since the world began.

In these mountains we have settled, to support wholesome laws and institutions; to suppress every evil. And when this city, or all the cities of Utah combined, have sixteen thousand prostitutes in them, as has the single city of New York, may Utah be overwhelmed by the desolations of the Almighty. Such abominations cannot exist here, for we have our watchmen stationed in every corner, and when they are discovered, I assure you we do not trouble the city council or the United States court to suppress them.

There are other matters of which I would write, but shall defer so doing at present. But little is known in truth of the Mormons, though writers often attempt description.

JAS. McKNIGHT.

NOTE.—It is asserted by communites in the vicinity where Mormons have congregated, that they are a universal brotherhood of thieves and scoundrels, and practice bigamy (a penitentiary offense) under pretense of religious belief. If they have improved their morals in any particular by isolating themselves in Utah, it must be in the matter of stealing, for lack of opportunity. They still glory in a general system of female prostitution, as shown by the above letter. —[Ed. Journal.]

Below we publish the much talked of letter of Millard Fillmore, to the Abolitionists in 1838. Very few of the men who have revolutionized Ohio, go farther.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 13th inst., as chairman of a committee appointed by "the anti-slavery society of the county of Erie," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogations:

1. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional powers it possesses, to abolish the slave trade between the States?

4. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into argument, or explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall, therefore, content myself for the present, by answering all your interrogatories in the affirmative, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

CLERGYMEN ELECTED TO CONGRESS.—Mr. Meacham of Vermont, just elected, is a clergyman, and so is Mr. Sabin, his colleague; Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, is a Baptist, and Mr. Milikin, a Universalist clergyman. There are more members of churches elected to congress this year than usual. It is hoped their influence will reform the character of that body, and that even Douglas may find some restraint upon his heathenish propensities.

#### Singular Adventures of a Man as a House-maid—Matrimonial Engagement—Feats of Agility—Robbery, Arrest and Exposure.

A few months ago, a robust looking person, dressed in the becoming garb of a female domestic, made application at Burt's Intelligence Office in this city, for a situation to do ordinary housework. Soon after a lady from Schoharie county applied for "help;" but all whom she selected were unwilling to leave town. The "domestic" above referred to, expressed a willingness to engage, but the lady did not like her appearance. But finally she was reluctantly compelled to accept of her services. She accordingly ordered her to appear with her trunk at the Mansion House at 8 o'clock the following morning—where she found her, on time, but quarrelling with the carman, whom she offered a sixpence—all the money she said she had—for conveying her box to the place of rendezvous. The lady settled the difficulty, placed her protegee in the stage, and proceeded with her to her pleasant mansion in Old Schoharie.

Nothing transpired for several days to disturb either mistress or servant. The latter took hold with most wonderful industry—rising at 4 o'clock every morning, and working so long as any work was to be done. Indeed, so assiduous was she that the lady of the house reproved her for working harder and later than was necessary. Her only reply was that she "could not bear to be idle, and would rather work than play."

The first remark on her eccentricities was made by a little girl, who one morning entered the parlor, with open mouth and eyes, exclaiming, "Oh! grandma, what do you think, that the new girl goes down the cellar stairs at a single jump!" But this was not deemed sufficiently strange to excite any other remark than that she was "a smart girl." New developments, however, were in reserve. A few evenings after, when all the workmen about the premises were at supper—fifteen or twenty in number—the household was startled by the boisterous laughter of the men. On enquiring the cause, it appeared that "Elizabeth" had, on a banter, jumped square over the broad table, dishes and all, at a bound, and offered to wager a new bonnet that she would do the same thing if a chair were placed on the top of the table—only stipulating for a single step backward. No one, however, accepted the wager, but all concurred that "she was a little the smartest critter in the diggins."

In the course of time, a fellow servant girl (with whom the strange girl roomed) informed her mistress that she could not remain any longer in the family if "Elizabeth" did not leave. She refused to assign any reason for this intimation; but "Elizabeth," when arraigned, said the other servants were angry with her, because she "refused to contribute a dollar to the priest." As this was known to be true, "Elizabeth" was told to go to her work and the other girl to leave if she persisted in her demand.

"Elizabeth" continued to grow in favor with all hands, in spite of her apparent stupidity; but she was particularly intimate with one "Patrick," with whom she often took evening rambles. Her mistress chided her for this intimacy, warning her against all "gay deceivers," but she closed all reproach by the very unexpected piece of information that "Patrick and she were engaged to be married!"

No one suspected anything amiss in "Elizabeth" until one morning on the return of the gentleman of the house, after several weeks absence. The family, consisting of sons, daughters, sons-in-law, grandchildren, &c., were quietly seated at breakfast, with "Elizabeth" serving at table. The gentleman scrutinized her pretty closely, when, as she retired, the breakfast circle was startled by his throwing down his knife and fork and exclaiming, "that girl's a man—didn't you notice her beard?" "Now, don't be boyish with your nonsense," from his wife, and a hearty laugh from the whole group, was all the response he received for his wonderful discovery. "Elizabeth" continued to work with greater vigor and effect than any girl ever did work before, and the family resumed their congratulations at their good luck in having picked up so "good a girl."

In a week or two the gentleman of the house had occasion to leave home for a time, and was about to get into his carriage, when it occurred to him that there might not be money enough in the safe for household and business purposes until his return. He looked through his account book, and found that there should be some \$375 in gold in the safe, besides some paper money. On looking to see whether he was right, he found the paper money, but the gold had disappeared. Here was "a go." "Who was the robber?" was the next question.—He decided in his own mind that there was but one servant in the house with wit enough to get hold of the keys and remove the money unobserved. And she was the favorite and trusted nurse of the grand-children, whose mistress was then absent. It was determined, therefore, that she should be arrested, her trunks searched, &c. A search warrant was accordingly obtained, with directions to the officer to stand in readiness to come when sent for.

As if to confirm the justness of these suspicions, the girl informed the son-in-law, whose children she had nursed, that she was going to leave in a few days—although she had previously expressed a desire to always live with the family, who had uniformly treated her with great kindness. "What do you mean Mary, by this sudden determination?" "I only mean that I cannot stay here any longer. I shall leave on Monday morning." So the officer was told to be on hand early Monday morning, just before the stage left, so as to have the absconding servant's trunks searched. Before he came, however, the girl herself asked her employer to search her trunks. This was "was confirmation strong as holy writ," that she was the thief. "Why do you want me to search your trunks?" "To see that they contain nothing but what belongs to me." "Did you suppose that you were suspected of theft?" "No, but I suppose that I might be." "Why?" "Because there are those about the house who are stealing every thing they can lay their hands on; and I cannot stay where they are." "Why did you keep this information from us?" "Because, when I went to tell Mrs. —, she said she would not listen to any complaints from servants about each other, and compelled me to be silent." "To whom do you refer?" "To Elizabeth, who has been stealing something every day." She then proceeded to name several articles which she knew "Elizabeth" had stolen, and to justify herself for the course she had resolved upon.

This revelation changed the aspect of affairs, and the fact that the same day "Elizabeth" announced her determination to leave the next morning, did not render them any the less interesting, but promised a more speedy denouement than was anticipated. It was against her trunk that the search-warrant was now directed, just as it was ready to be placed on the stage. She demurred, but the law, at this stage of the proceedings, knows no demurrers, and the trunk was uncovered. And such an uncovering! Rolls of linen, silk hoods, a dozen fine linen chemises, fine dresses, pieces of cotton cloth, shoes, dressing gowns, lace, one man's linen shirt big enough for "daddy Lambert," and sundry other commodities, indicating the wardrobe of an heiress rather than that of a cook. The spectators looked on amazed, and the mystery was not rendered any the less a mystery, by a very badly written letter, to the following effect:—

"Dear Lizzy—Hurry to us, as your mother is dying. When you come I will do all I promised. I have the money for you; and if you haven't enough to get here with, if your friends will furnish it we will return it. There will be a wagon for you at Lambertville. Come immediately."

This letter, it afterwards appeared, she had induced a servant in a neighboring family to write, saying that she wished to show it as an excuse for her desire to leave so suddenly. "But," said the girl, "this won't have a post mark, and they will detect you." "Oh! you leave that to me," was her reply; "when I hand the letter, I will take it out of the envelope." But the letter was found prematurely; and, in spite of her protestations, she was hurried off to jail—the officer believing that when she saw the bars she would relent and confess. But not she!

On entering the cell, she looked round rather complacently, and ordered up her baggage. This was refused her, but she persisted so resolutely that her request was complied with, on the ground that she should only take out what she required for her use while in the prison. On doing so a razor and strap fell out of the bundle, and on being told that she should not retain articles so useless to her, she begged piteously for them, as "the only thing left to her by her dear, dead father." Of course, no humane officer of the law could disregard such a plea, and she was allowed to retain them.

As soon as the arrest was made public, with the news that her trunk had been found filled with stolen goods, the neighbors with whom she associated, came flocking to the house with all sorts of articles which they had received from her as presents. Many of the articles were recognized by the family, but others were not; but enough were identified to render the guilt of the prisoner clear enough for a jury.

Her trial came on, when her counsel advised her to plead guilty. This, at first, she refused to do, but finally consented—not, however, until she had remained over night in custody of the under sheriff, at his house. He persuaded her to this course, and took so much interest in her case that very unkind suspicions found utterance; how unjustly, the sequel will show. In consideration of her plea of guilty, the judge was very merciful, and sentenced her to three months in the Albany penitentiary. Here she arrived a few days ago, and the worthy matron received her kindly, introduced her to the female department, and from thence into the bathing room, from whence a series of loud screams for "Mr. Pillsbury" were soon heard; and on his appearing, the matron hid her blushes, and requested him to "TAKE THAT MAN AWAY!" Mr. Pillsbury, like a gentleman, as he is, complied with this very reasonable request—had the lusty rascal cropped and attired in proper garments, set him to work among those of his own sex, where he now is, with as proper a crop of beard as any man could desire, and such a crop as he could any day have had while a house-maid, and as he would have had, but for the semi-daily application of the razor left him by his "dear, dead father!"

The rascal refuses to own to the stealing of the \$375, being determined, doubtless, to get hold of it so soon as he is released from his present quarters. The denouement has wonderfully stirred up the dull blood of the Schoharie Dutch; and greatly disappointed those who had a promise of an opportunity to "dance at the wedding" of Patrick and Elizabeth!—[Alb. Eve. Jour.]

One of the most gratifying features of the late Pennsylvania election is the vote of Erie. The borough and township (Mill Creek) usually give some three hundred whig majority, and they have now given Bigler quite a large majority. The bridge burners doubtless realized that another such Governor for their uses could not easily be seared up, and so clung to him with all their might. They likewise elected Judge Thompson (Nebraska dem.) to represent that strong whig county, which has not done the like before for twenty years. Gov. Pollock thus comes into office under no obligations to Erie, and in a position to act manfully and justly in case of any further disturbances by her rioters. On behalf of the travelling public, who only ask, when obliged to visit Erie, permission to get away from there as soon as possible, we thank the bridge burners for their heavy vote against Pollock.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Mr. PUGH.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, in speaking of the election in this State says, "if Mr. Pugh is the friend of popular sovereignty, he will scorn to hold his seat in the Senate, against such an overwhelming expression of the popular will." So say we.—[Cin. Gaz.]

INDIANA.—The majority for English, (Nebraska democrat,) for Congress, in the New Albany, (Ind.) district, is 686, being a loss of 900 since 1852. He is the only Nebraska man elected in the State that we have seen any proof of.—[Cin. Gaz.]